THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., No. 427. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 Février 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship *Aden*, Capt. BERNARD, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Tuesday, the 5th October, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,500 Bales of SILK for Ports beyond Suez.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Saturday, the 2d October*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 22d September, 1858.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,,	6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,,	7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this Port, as *General Commission Agents*, under the name of DAVIDSON & Co.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.
WILLIAM REES.
EDWARD YATES.
tf Ningpo, 1st September, 1858.

NOTICE.

IN the absence of Mr. KHAN MAHAMED DHURUMSEY, Mr. RAMOOBHOY DHURUMSEY is hereby authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.

CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 23d August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL MACLEAN in our Firm expired on the 30th ultimo; and Mr. JAMES MACANDREW and Mr. MALCOLM ANDERSON MACLEOD are this day admitted Partners.

Mr. JAMES WHITTALL is also authorized to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 31st July, 1858.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing in China under the Style of NOTT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either Partner will sign the name in liquidation.

WILLIAM NOTT,
By his Attorney WALTER L. PURDIE.
A. B. NEILSON, JR.
WALTER L. PURDIE.
D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
RICHARD R. TYERS.
China, 22d July, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a *General Commission Business in China*, under the name of OLYPHANT & Co.

R. M OLYPHANT.
WM. W. PARKIN.
L. N. HITCHCOCK.
New York, 8th May, 1858.

REFERRING to the foregoing notice. Messrs. A. B. NEILSON, Jr., WALTER L. PURDIE, D. OLYPHANT VAIL, and RICHARD R. TYERS, are this day admitted Partners in our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
30oc China, 22d July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.
18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EZEKIEL SHELLIM, and Mr. SOLOMON DAVID in our firm at Shanghae ceased on the *1st October*, 1857, and *1st April* last respectively.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
23oc Hongkong, 16th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself as a *Public Silk Inspector*, at this Port. Office, Custom House Road.

ROBT. O. MAJOR.
tf Shanghai, 7th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest of the undersigned in the Business hitherto carried on under his name ceased *on the first of June last.*

F. PEARSON.
Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE Business heretofore conducted by F. PEARSON will in future be conducted under the name of

C. P. REYNOLDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th July, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is authorised to sign our Firm.

JAS. BOWMAN & Co.
23oc Shanghae, 23d April, 1858.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London. 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
JOHN NAYLOR, ESQ.
CHARLES TURNER, ESQ., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅗, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES
BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Long Shawls and Mantles.
Gentlemen's Railway Wrappers and Plaids.
Ladies' and Children's Boas, Sleeves, Gauntlets, &c.
Ladies' and Children's Gloves and Mitts.
Merino and Lamb's-wool Drawers.
Do., Flannel, and do. Undershirts.
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Colored Flannel Shirts.
Superior French Merino and Checked Laine.
Berlin Wool and Embroidery Patterns.
Ladies', Childrens and Gentlemen's Hosiery.
Printed, Plain, and Fancy Flannels.
Broad-cloth, French Cassimere and Tweeds.
Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets.
Drugget 6/4 to 12/4 wide.
Axminster Rugs.
White and Red Blankets.
Woollen Curtain Damask.
Fancy Pin and Needle Boxes.
And various other articles.

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
9oc Shanghai, September 25th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.
Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.
Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.
X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou Consulate Road, near Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Godown, also four Stall Stable, with large Yard attached, on Plot of Ground registered at H. B. M.'s Consulate as Lot No. 165.

Apply to
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 25th September, 1858.

TO LET.

PART of a House and Godown, together or separately, situated in Custom House Road. Apply to Z. at this Office.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January.*

For particulars apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the piece of LAND, situated on the *Yang-king-pang*, registered at the British Consulate as Lot No. 238, measuring 3-*mow* 1-*fun* 9-*le* 6-*haou*, having a southern frontage to the Creek of 145 ft., on the East a frontage of 93 ft. to the road, adjoining Smith's Market, leading from the *Yang-king-pang* to the *London Mission*, on the North 137 ft. bounded by the Fokien *Joss House*, on the West 89 ft.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 11th August, 1858.

TO BE LET.

THE Dwelling House and Godowns on Lot No. 32. Apply to

C. M. DONALDSON.
tf Shanghai, 30th July, 1858.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & GODOWNS, well suited for Business Premises, lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS. The portion fronting Barrier Road might be sold separately, being very suitable for Chinese Buildings Apply to

ANDw: A. RANKEN.
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and LAND at present occupied by Messrs. KUPFERSCHMID & Co., being No. 73 in the Consular Plan of the Settlement.

For particulars apply to
HALL & HOLTZ.
tf Shanghai, 14th July, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to
B. A. WARDELL.
tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in a pleasant locality.

Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th June, 1858.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

NEWLY built premises in Bridge Street comprising Dwelling House and Godowns.

Apply to
E. LOUREIRO.
tf Shanghai, 11th May, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE.

FOR SALE

by
PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT an early date of which due notice will be given, the Premises at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Also at Hongkong.

Lot No. 1.—The large detached House in Spring Gardens with Sea Frontage, and extensive Godowns attached. Registered in Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42 and subject to a Ground Rental of £135.16.3 per annum.

Lot No. 2.—A Convenient Dwelling House in rear of the above, containing a large Dining room, &c., and 4 Bed rooms with suitable Godowns and Offices below. Registered as Lot No. 34. Ground Rental £27.8.9 per annum.

Lot No. 3.—A plot of Ground adjoining Lot No. 2. on which are erected Six Chinese Shops now all occupied. Registered No. 53 in Land Office. Ground Rental £13.4.4½ per annum.

And at Foochow.

On or about the *20th September*, the Property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN RAWSON & Co.

Lot No 1.—Consisting of a 5-roomed Bungalow standing in its own grounds.

Lot No. 2.—A large Compound containing a new Brick and Stone built Godown 113 by 73 feet with Tea room, Office and Compradore's rooms.

Lot No. 3.—Water side Premises upon which a substantial two Storied Building is now being erected, the lower Story will consist of Godown, Compradore's room, and Treasury, and the upper Story of three large Rooms, Tea room and small Office.

For further information apply to
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.,
Shanghai, Foochow or Hongkong.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON, 1859.

A Specimen of the Print, LIFE AT THE SEA SIDE, RAMSGATE, 1854; to which each Subscriber of *One Guinea* will be entitled, may be seen at this Office.

Subscriptions received by
C. S. COMPTON.
Hon. Sec.

There are a few Copies left of—
HARVEST IN THE HIGHLANDS,
VENICE.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 19th August, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.
tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

BY a young gentleman, who has had some experience in China, an engagement as Book-keeper or General Clerk. Satisfactory references can be given. Address "Alpha" care of Editor, *North-China Herald.*
tf Shanghai, 16th July, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,
For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.
tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
Chronometer, Watch, & Clock Makers.

A good assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Charts, Nautical Instruments and Books constantly on hand.

Chronometers carefully rated by transit observation and all necessary repairs promptly attended to.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have commenced making SODAWATER and LEMONADE, they having procured an experienced man who has been employed at Doctor Young's Sodawater Manufactory at Hongkong for several years, together with the best materials. We feel confident that our Sodawater and Lemonade will be of the first quality. Terms 75 cents per doz. for SODAWATER and 1 Tael per doz. for LEMONADE without bottles. All bottles not returned will be charged 1 Tael per doz.

Parties having bottles can have them filled at the above rate. A small book will be sent to regular Customers with a Debit and Credit side that all bottles returned will be credited. But as there has been a great deal of deception on the part of the servants or coolies by not returning the full quantity of Bottles a misunderstanding arises from it. We will in justice acquaint our customers when there is any difference and note it in the Book, and we will not hold ourselves responsible for any such misdemeanour on the part of the servants.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th May, 1858.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber. Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

泰興 *Tae-hing.*

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

SHANGHAI AND FOOCHOW.
General Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In Equity.

In the matter of the Estate of Robert Jackson, *deceased.*

Crawford *v.* Gingell.

THE apportioned amount payable to the Creditors of the above Estate whose claims have been proved or admitted in this cause will be paid at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, *on and after the 10th day of October next*, between the hours of 11 in the forenoon and 1 in the afternoon.

N. R. MASSON,
Acting-Registrar.
30oc Dated 11th September, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. Salabelle & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE.

THE House with 13 *mow* of Land attached, situated on the American Settlement North of the Soochow Creek, and at present occupied by J. A. Wheelock, Esquire.

Apply to
JAMES WHITTALL.
23oc Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

FOR SALE
by
Public Auction.

ON or about *the 1st of November*, the undermentioned Property at *Foochowfoo*, belonging to Messrs. Moncreiff, Grove & Co.

A convenient Dwelling House, two Storeyed with four large Rooms above and four below, and Offices attached, situated on the Hill at Nan Tae, about half a mile above the bridge. There is a good Garden attached, and the House has a commanding view of the city and surrounding scenery.

For further particulars apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.,
Shanghai.
THOS. S. ODELL, Esq.,
Foochowfoo.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong.
23oc Shanghai, 28th September, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell on the premises by Public Auction, on *Wednesday next, the 6th instant*, at 11 o'clock a.m.

A choice assortment of useful and valuable Books.

Catalogues for the above will be issued early, and the Books will be on view on *Monday* and *Tuesday next.*

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.
o Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 2, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock

NOTICE.—Floating Chapel Services, at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 9	Singapore,	Sept. 13
Bombay,	Aug. 31	Hongkong,	Sept. 21
Calcutta,	Aug. 31	New York,	July 25
Galle,	Sept. 5		

◆

BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 19th September, the wife of C. Brodersen, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 8th July, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, by Rev. A. B. Whatton, L.L.D., Charles A. Sinclair, Esq., H. M.'s Vice-Consul, Ningpo, to Fanny Louisa, second daughter of the late Capt. Wm. Robert Lewis, H. M.'s 12th Regiment of Foot.

DEATHS.

At Macao, on the 2d September, Samuel B. Rawle, Esq., United States Consul at that Port.

At Victoria, Hongkong, on the 12th September, Dr W. Harland, Colonial Surgeon.

At East Point, Hongkong, on the 10th September, Mr. George Macalister, for many years mercantile assistant to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER *in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.*

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 1st Oct., 1858.		*Ending 1st Oct., 1857.*	
September,				
25,—	*Max.* 74	*Min.* 63	*Max.* 78	*Min.* 68
26,—	77	65	75	67
27,—	77	65	73	63
28,—	77	66	70	62
29,—	79	69	66	60
30,—	81	70	68	68
October,				
1,—	71	61	78	75

To be continued weekly.

◆

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Friday Evening.)

Exchange.

On London, Bank Bills, 6m/s., 6s. 2¼d.; First class Credits, 6s. 3½d.; Bills with documents, 6s. 4d. per Tael. *On Calcutta*, E. I. Co.'s Bills accepted and Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs 295; on *Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs. 295 per 100 Tls. *On Hongkong*, 27 per cent discount.

Opium.

Malwa,	Tls. 510 *a* 515	Shanghai weight.
Patna, *New*	" 570 *a* 575	
do. *Old*	" 525 *a* 526	

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Formosa*, The Bishop of Victoria; Miss Glover; Messrs. Simonsen, Fischum, Cashing, Ellis, Walsh, Hagemeyer, Vall, Cheyne, Ayres, Everett, Boyling, and one private of R. M. Per *Alipore*, Mr. E. L. Chapman.

Departed.—Per *Formosa*, Dr. Preston, and Mr. R. Couverjee.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail Steamer from Hongkong.

Per *Pekin* on 12th Sept. For Singapore,—Messrs. George A. Dunn, and J. C. Baldwin. For Madras,—Lieut. Powles, 12th M.N.I. For Point de Galle,—Lieut. the Hon. W. S. P. French, R.E., and Mr. Joseph Firth. For Cadiz,—Don T. P. Gato, and Don Jozo Pascual Jugo. For Alexandria,—Rev. Geronimo Mangieri. For Marseilles,—Mademoiselle Colon, Damieur, and Mr. Tatnal. For Southampton.—Lieut. Hamilton, R.A.; Capt. D. G. Munro, Wife, and 2 children; Major Knox, R.A.; Capt. King, 59th Regiment; Capt. Crouchman, 12th M.N.I.; Commander Colin A. Campbell, R.N.; and Mr. T. Rougemount.

Ming and Twan, the Sub-commissioners are expected in Shanghai to-day. Kweliang and Hwashana are said to have reached Soochow on the 30th ultimo, and may be here early in next week. Three subordinate officers arrived a few days ago to confer with See, the Taoutai, as to the practicability of the Foreign Plenipotentiaries going to Soochow to meet the chief Commissioners instead of their coming to Shanghai. The Taoutai left here for Soochow on Wednesday evening last, and will, doubtless, acquaint these great mandarins that such a proposition would not be entertained by the Plenipotentiaries. It is said that See has taken with him a draft of the New Tariff and other Regulations affecting the state of foreign relations here.

THE NEW TARIFF,

Article II.

Duty on Silks—Import Duties.

Having in our first article discussed the circumstances to which it appeared to us necessary to invite attention in the consideration of the question of the Tea Duties, at a length which only the importance of the subject would excuse, we now proceed more briefly to notice such other duties in the existing Tariff as appear to call for alteration either in their amount or specification.

Silk.—The present duty is Tls. 10 per picul on Raw Silk, Tls. 2½ per picul on Coarse or Refuse Silk, and Tls. 10 per picul on "Organzine." The report of the Chamber of Commerce, before adverted to, recommends these duties to be maintained unaltered with the exception of an allowance of 10 per cent on the gross weight of "organzine," in consideration of the foreign matter which it contains. To clear up a technicality which may not be fully understood by all our non-commercial readers we may remark that the term "organzine" is here inaccurately used to denote all Thrown Silk. Raw Silk is prepared by the throwster into the two kinds required for the weft and warp of the manufactured piece. These kinds are called respectively "Organzine" and "Tram." They are within about 10 per cent of the same value and the same duty of Tls. 10 has been payable on each, but with comparatively rare exceptions, only one of the two kinds has hitherto been exported from China, and that kind, oddly enough, is not Organzine which is named in the Tariff, but Tram, which is unnoticed. In the new Tariff they would be more properly classed as "Thrown Silk, Organzine and Tram." We agree with the Chamber that the duty on Raw and Refuse Silk is fair and moderate and does not call for alteration. The Chamber estimates the average value of Raw Silk at Tls. 237.6.0, per picul, Tls. 10 per pecul duty on which is 4.82 per cent. We must point out the necessity of fixing the distinction between "Raw" and "Refuse" Silk, hitherto a contested point. As the difference in value is the ground of the difference in duty we should propose that all silk costing under a given price, say Tls. 145 per picul, short price, *i. e.*, ex duty, should be entitled to pass as Coarse silk. The Chamber proposes to retain the duty on Thrown Silk as it now stands, but to claim an allowance of 10 per cent on the weight in consideration of the oil and other foreign matter put into the Silk by the Throwster. Such allowance would add in a fractional degree to the encouragement to export this article, but though called by the report an "equitable tare" it is entirely unjustifiable in principle and cannot with propriety be insisted upon. The Chamber evidently confound the essential distinction between a duty based on value and a duty solely referring to weight. In the latter case it may be reasonable in certain circumstances to claim an allowance for extraneous substances introduced in the process of manufacture. In the former the basis of the duty being value, it is quite immaterial in what that value consists. Now the Chamber calls the average value of Raw Silk as above stated Tls. 237 per picul while that of Thrown Silk is put down at Tls. 330 per picul, Tls. 10 per picul on which is a per centage of only 4.20. If then we are satisfied, as we are bound to be, to pay at the rate of 4.82 per cent on one kind of Silk, on what ground can we complain of the smaller rate of 4.20 per cent on another kind. Supposing we insist upon allowing for the foreign matter to lessen the duty, we have to that extent increased the value of what remains minus the foreign matter, a due calculation of which would precisely to the same extent increase the duty.

Silk Piece Goods.—The duty on these goods is Tls. 12 per picul. From the great variety of qualities the average value is difficult to arrive at, and the Chamber omits any estimate of it, but does not suggest any charge in the present rate of duty. With reference to these manufactures, as in the case of Thrown Silk, it recommends that an allowance should be claimed on the weight for duty, as a tare for the foreign matter introduced in process of manufacture, at the rate of 20 per cent on the gross weight. If it be admitted, as we believe it must be, that the present rate of duty is within the *ad valorem* maximum, the reasons we have assigned against the propriety of such a claim in the case of Thrown Silk apply as conclusively against the present one.

The articles to which we have now referred comprise the only ones out of a list of sixty-one in the Tariff which have become of leading importance as exports.

In Imports our various textile products call for chief attention. In Cotton Manufactures we notice first—

Grey Shirtings or Longcloths.—These goods have hitherto paid Tls.0.1.0.0 per piece which gives 5 per cent. on a valuation of Tls. 2 per piece. The report of the Chamber puts their average value at Tls. 1.6.0.0 giving a duty at 5 per cent of Tls. 0 0.8.0 per piece. We have taken out the separate monthly values of these goods for the 4 years 1854-1857 a period comprising extremes both of depression and elation. We find the average rates per piece for 6½ catties weight, which we consider a full average weight, to be Tls. 1.3.8.0 of Haikwan or Duty Sycee which would authorise a duty of Tls. 0.0.6.9 per piece.

White or Bleached Shirtings.—The existing duty is Tls. 0.1.5.0 per piece, giving 5 per cent on a value of Tls. 2.5.0.0 per piece. The Chamber recommends a reduction of this duty to the same amount as that proposed on Grey goods, Tls. 0.0.8.0 per piece. Taking out the separate monthly values for the same period as above stated and for the quality known as 60-64 reed we get an average value of Tls. 1.5.0.0 per piece which would authorise a duty of Tls.0.0.7.5 per piece. The duties recommended for adoption by the Chamber therefore on this and the former article are the extreme which ought to be conceded, and rather beyond what a strict valuation warrants. The report proposes that these goods should hereafter be described as "Cotton Piece Goods,—Grey and White, "Plain and Twilled, above 34 inches "wide and not exceeding 40 yards long."

T. Cloths.—The narrower and generally coarser cloth known to the trade as T. Cloth and which has hitherto paid 5 per cent *ad valorem*, the report proposes to place at the same duty as Shirtings for a piece of 48 yards, and at half that amount for a piece of 24 yards. This calculation leans in favor of the T. Cloths, but it is probably the most convenient that could be made, and sufficiently near the reality to be admitted. We next come to

Woollen & Worsted manufactures, which consist of three principal kinds; Spanish Stripes; a coarse Woollen Broad Cloth, Long Ells; a coarse twilled Woollen Cloth, and Camlets, a manufacture of Worsted. The duty on these cloths has been payable at a rate per *chang*, a Chinese lineal measure of 141 inches. On these, as on most other imports, the rate fixed has considerably exceeded the stipulated 5 per cent, and the Chamber accordingly proposes a reduction on each as follows, Spanish Stripes from Tls. 0.1.5.0 to Tls. 0.1.2.0 per chang. Long Ells from Tls. Tls. 0.0.7.0 to Tls. 0.0.3.5 per chang. Camlets from Tls. 0.1.5.0 to Tls. 0.0.8.0 per chang for Dutch, and from Tls. 0.0.7.0 to Tls. 0.0.4.0 for English. The proposed reduction appears to us to have been carried rather too far, and the duty thus indicated will probably fall below the requirements of the Chinese Commissioner.

"Fancy" Goods.—There is a further class of manufactures consisting of dyed, printed, and figured, cottons and cotton and woollen mixtures, some of which are now subject to a fixed duty, while the majority of them pay 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The value of this class of fabrics is dependent in so large a degree upon the taste and fashion of the moment that no scale of relative value that would not be subject to unceasing fluctuations could be established and the Chamber very properly proposes to put the whole of them under the 5 per cent *ad valorem* duty.

Metals.—The importations of Iron and Lead from England, and of Tin from the Straits, have become of very considerable and increasing importance. The Chamber proposes in regard to the first two a reduction of duty, moderate and quite within the limits of our legitimate claims, namely on Iron from Tls. 0.1.5.0 to Tls. 0.1.2.5 per picul, and on Lead from Tls. 0.2.8.0 to Tls. 0.2.5.0 per picul.

Articles imported solely for Foreign Consumption.—It has been the practice, though not a Treaty or Tariff stipulation, to admit all or nearly all articles coming under this head free of duty, and the Chamber proposes that this arrangement should now be confirmed by the new Tariff. To prevent abuse we think that the concession should be restricted by a careful limitation to articles of food, made up clothing, and manufactured furniture.

Melting Charge of 1⅕th per cent.—Though we do not find any reference to this charge in the report of the Chamber, it is an exaction the grounds and limits of which stand much in need of revision. All duties allowed by the Tariff are payable in Taels weight of Sycee Silver of a given purity known as Haikwan Sycee, the term Haikwan applying in this case to the Banks authorised by Government to collect the duties, the receipts of which Banks for the duty, and not the duty itself, being paid to the Officers of Customs properly so called. In order to fix the value of the several Foreign coins commonly in use on the sea bord of China, an assay was made at Canton by which the respective rates at which these coins should be received in payment for duties was defined, and it was agreed that a further payment should be made to cover the cost of converting these coins into Haikwan Sycee equivalent to 1⅕ per cent of the duty. So far, the charge was reasonable enough, but the practice has most unreasonably been allowed to extend into an exaction of that amount upon all payments of duty whatsoever, so that if a tender is made in Haikwan Sycee of the full amount of duty specified in the Tariff, it is refused for the addition of the bonus of 1⅕ per cent. This is as preposterous an extortion on the part of the various local officers as any we know of, and should now be peremptorily abolished by the new regulations, as it ought to have been long before this by the British Superintendency of Trade.

In making comparison of relative values at this port it is necessary to keep in mind the distinction between our local currency of Taels and that which has ruled at Canton and elsewhere and also with a slight modification for Government purposes. Tls. 109.4.0.0 of our currency are equal to Tls. 100 Canton touch and weight and Tls. 111.5.0.0 to Tls. 100, Haikwan touch and weight. The proportion of the last is occasionally varied in a slight degree by the arrangements of the Haikwan Bank.

We were rather taken by surprise by the arrival of the London mail of 9th of August on Saturday evening last the 25th instant, as the "due day" by calculation was the 29th. The mail arrived in Hongkong in 40 days, in which time it has been done before, and the *Formosa* made a fair passage up.

The dates are, London *viâ* Marseilles, 9th Aug.,—Bombay, 31st Aug.,—Galle, 5th,—Singapore, 13th,—Hongkong, 21st September.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 18th of September per *Malabar.*

Passengers.—Mrs. Dulois; Mr. and Mrs. Tarrant; Messrs. C. Carroll, R. J. Forrest, Walsh, G. W. Ayres, R.N.; Ensign Keough.

Two important events communicated by this mail are to be recorded. Our loyalty gives the first place to the visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg to be present at the opening of the new Dock and Naval depôt, where her Majesty was received with an enthusiastic welcome. We mention this as an event of importance because there has been so much croaking about it. The second in order, but first in prominence is the great fact of the Atlantic Telegraph being laid from Ireland to Newfoundland.

In another column will be found the copy of a despatch received by the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company announcing the successfull event, and a short extract from the *Times*, on the subject. The latest accounts from Valentia are,—

> "Friday, (6th Aug.)
>
> "Electric communication is maintained perfectly.
>
> "In answer to the signals from our coils, they returned to us, this morning at 8.40 accurately to Greenwich time, as directed, the pre-arranged landing signal.
>
> "The complete instruments which were on board the *Niagara* for speaking cannot possibly be adjusted for some days."
>
> "Saturday, (7th Aug.)
>
> "Newfoundland continues to send us ship signals, as directed, until their instruments for speaking can be got ready.
>
> "Communication has thus been to this hour maintained regularly."

The line was expected to be open to the public in three weeks or a month.

Baron Rothschild took his seat in the House of Commons, as member for the city of London, on the 26th of July, under the new Oaths Bill. The Official despatches of Sir Michael Seymour from the Gulf of Pecheli, giving an account of the Capture of the Taku forts, are published in the London Gazette. His Excellency recommends several meritorious Officers to the notice of the Admiralty, and we hear that the names of Saumarez, Hoskins, Nicolas, Graham, and Douglas are in the list of promotions, and others are under favorable consideration.

The Exchange at Antwerp has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The *Colombo Observer* says the town of Jeddah has been bombarded by the *Cyclops*. Every vessel in the harbour, large and small, was destroyed and the town laid in ruins.

The Ceylon line of Telegraph is completed and communication is opened between the central district and the most southern part of the island. The line from Galle to Colombo a distance of 72 miles has cost about £3,000, that from Colombo to Kandy is expected to cost the same, the distance being the same. Between Galle and Colombo the cocoa-nut trees have been availed of by means of brackets secured to them—twelve hundred trees and seven hundred iron-wood posts supporting the line the entire length. The line will be taken from Kandy to Manaar, thence by sub-marine cable across the Strait, and connected with the Indian lines on the Peninsula. This is expected to be accomplished by the end of the year, thus opening telegraphic communication between Point de Galle and all parts of India where the wire may be laid.

Then we are promised a line from Alexandria to Aden and thence to Kurrachee following the line of South Arabia, an agreement having been concluded between the Treasury and the Red Sea Telegraph Company, by which the Treasury guarantee a rate of interest on the amount of capital paid up from time to time (not exceeding £800,000) of 4½ per cent per annum, for the term of fifty years certain.

The *Nubia* with the mail from Calcutta having broken her intermediate shaft, when off Trincomalee on the 29th of Aug., exchanged mails, passengers, &c., at Galle with the *Bengal*; the former returned to Calcutta with the outwards mails, the latter went back to Suez with the homeward mails, there was therefore little or no delay on that account. It was by the previous steamer that the hon'ble F. Bruce, having charge of the treaty of Tien-tsin, was passenger. He left here on the 15th of July per *Formosa*, and Hongkong on the 22d per *Pottinger*, and should arrive in London on or about the 13th September. The break down of the *Nubia* therefore does not interfere with the progress of the Treaty.

The money market continued easy and first class bills were discountable at 2½ to 2¾ per cent. For six months the terms were 3½ to 4¼.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank had increased to £17,340,500.

Consols, 96⅛ *a* 96¼.

Bar Silver and Mexican Dollars, nominal, the late arrivals not having been sold.

The E. I. Company's rates of Exchange remained unaltered, viz: on Madras and Bengal, 2.2; on Bombay, 2.2½.

Bullion.—Per *Indus*, from Southampton on the 4th of August,—

For Hongkong,	£13,485
Shanghai,	£42,105

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave on Aug. 20th. For Hongkong.—Messrs. R. Hayne, and G. O. Ponos. Sept. 4th, Messrs. Mackenzie, and J. Wilks. 20th do., Messrs. Ramsay, Morrison, H. Marshall, Nisbet, D. W. McKenzie, T. Leslie, Giles, and Mrs. Giles. For Shanghai,—Rev. J. and Mrs. Hobson; Miss Marrol; Messrs. J. Birdseye, and W. Waller. Oct. 4th, for Hongkong,—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sinclair; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Walker; Miss Firth; Messrs. R. K. Douglas, and A. R. Hewlett. 20th do., Rev. W. J. Smith; and Mr. Mrs. H. F. W. Holt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrivals.—None reported.

Departures.—Ditto.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong,	22 June	Received per electric telegraph on 8 Aug. p.m.
Shanghai,	15 "	
Hongkong,	7 June	Received per Post,— *viâ* Marseilles ... 27 July. *viâ* Southampton 2 Aug.
Shanghai,	30 May	

HONGKONG.

The Chinese shopkeepers, servants and others were returning slowly to their former occupations and service. Dates from Canton to the 19th reported that there was nothing doing in trade in that, all but deserted city. There was much discussion about the site of the new Factories. The old site extended eastward or westward, Shameen, Fatee, Honam, and Kuper's Island; each have their advocates. Honam, we think, the most desirable of the lot as it has water frontage on two sides and could be more easily isolated and defended than either of the other spots, except Kuper's Island, which is so far from the old site that we might as well go at once to Whampoa and occupy Dane's Island, the most desirable of any that can be selected. We agree with *the Hongkong Register* that the Chinese will keep in remembrance the score they have against us, and on some trifling occasion the concealed hatred which lies smouldering will be fanned into a flame, and scenes such as have often been witnessed in Canton will be re-enacted with greater violence than ever.

H. M. S. *Magicienne* with Gun-boat *Algerine* had arrived at Amoy on the 17th ultimo, and were gone out in search of the pirates who attacked the crew of the *Richard Battersby.*

DR. HARLAND.

The mail lately arrived from Hongkong has brought the unexpected and painful intelligence of the death of several persons from fever, among these appears the well known name of Dr. Harland. A short sketch of this well educated and clever Physician will not be thought probably unsuitable to the columns of the *North-China Herald.*

Dr. H. was the son of a Medical man practising in the North of England. His father being wealthy afforded him every advantage, which the Medical Schools of London, Edinburgh, and Paris present, to gain a thorough knowledge of the profession. These advantages were not misimproved; he took his degree of M. D. in Edinburgh about the year 1830 or 40, and had a diploma from the London College of Surgeons. He left his fathers house under painful circumstances—which does not concern us to specify, as we have only to do with his professional career—and reached Hongkong sometime in the year 1845 or 46. He was early attached to the Seamens hospital, which he conducted with considerable ability; even a casual observer could not fail to be impressed favorably towards him. He invariably paid the same kind care and sedulous attention to his poorer patients, as he did to those who could pay him well for his trouble. He truly loved his profession, and to practise it conscientiously and well, was evidently the paramount feeling of his mind; yet his own tastes and inclination would have led him to the investigations of scientific research, rather than to treatment of disease; and he was looking forward to the time when he could thus employ his talents, in different parts of this Empire. Some years ago he studied Chinese, and prepared a work, or rather part of one, illustrated with drawings on Chemistry; but this has never been completed, partly from want of time, and partly from the great difficulty of giving a proper knowledge of this science to the Chinese, who are at present unacquainted with its first principles.

Dr. Harland was a good Analytical Chemist, and was applied to, in all cases of suspicious poisoning; his last analysis was called for in the diabolical attempt of a Chinese baker to poison 400 persons with arsenic. He registered the state and temperature of the atmosphere by apparatus of his own construction. He well understood the effects of medicine and climate upon the European constitution in the East. He was an excellent stethoscopist, and possessed an almost intuitive perception of the nature and seat of disease with which his patients were afflicted; this, added to a mild and gentlemanly bearing, scarcely ever failed in securing the fullest confidence in his opinion and skill. He could not be said to be anxious to amass wealth; from a lavish expenditure on one occasion, he became involved to a large amount; but he was trusted, and in due time, every dollar was paid back to the several persons from whom he borrowed. On the demise of Dr. Morrison, he took his duties, *pro. tem.* as Colonial Surgeon; and with little effort he soon got into a lucrative practice.

He was deservedly regarded as a high authority on all points connected with his profession; and unmixed satisfaction was felt by his friends and patients, when he returned a few months back from a short sojourn in his native land, with the full appointment of Colonial Surgeon confirmed. He must have enjoyed robust health, or the frequent exposure to the effects of a tropical climate and contagious diseases, would have prostrated him before. The cause of his death was fever, early involving the brain, from which he speedily sunk, while yet in his maturity and strength. It does not come within the scope of this short and general sketch of his life, to refer to his moral character. That now we have nothing to do with; as the tree falls so it must lie; but his premature death will be deeply and sincerely regretted by those who benefitted by his skill, and by them he will be justly held in lasting respect.

JUSTITIA.

Shanghae, October 1st, 1858.

MANY of the packages forwarded per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Colombo,* from Southampton on the 20th of July, which should have arrived per *Norna* on the 16th ultimo, have not yet come to hand. The plague cannot longer be put forward in extenuation of this neglect of duty on the part of the Company's Officers somewhere, as the packages by the following steamer have come through. Considerable inconvenience is felt by this neglect which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, high freights being paid as a consideration for time to be saved by quick transit. Independent of loss of market occurring in some instances, there are other inconveniences arising from such delay. The non-arrival of wedding cakes and cards; of winter bonnets and warm apparel until the cold weather has set in, or *vice versa;* of perishable stores, &c., &c., will afford a good cause of action against the Company which should be prosecuted.

THEATRICALS.

ON Tuesday evening last, the crew of H. M. S. *Retribution* entertained a large portion of the foreign community with a theatrical performance on board of that fine vessel.

The Quarter-deck was converted into a rotunda tastefully decorated with national and other flags raised nearly to the height of the mizen top, forming a spacious and airy *salon.* The stage raised to a convenient height for the audience was adorned with a well executed *proscenium,* the Orchestra being in front, all *en règle.*

Sheridan's comedy of "The Rivals" was selected for the first piece. A great attraction to those who remember W. Farren, Jones, Blanshard, M. Davenport and Miss Foote, and had laughed heartily at Mrs. Malaprop's "oracular tongue" and "nice derangement of epitaphs," Mrs. R. Taylor sustained that character well; Sir Anthony Absolute and the Captain were well represented and "fighting Bob" whose valor "oozed out of the palms of his hands" kept the "house" in a fit of laughter, whilst Sir Lucius O'Trigger coolly tried to persuade him that a ball or two might pass clean through his body and never do him any harm at all. Faulkland, Fag and David were excellent each in his part, and Lydia and Julia succeeded *à merveille.* Julia indeed was charming in her person, dress and manners; and when the drop fell, which by the way, with the scenery, was most excellently and artistically got up, a round of applause gave testimony to the gratification of the audience. Two other light pieces followed which our reporter did not wait to see as the hour was late, and he had to rise early to see the Comet.

WE need scarcely point to the Advertisement in our *Daily* issue to remind the community of the entertainment offered by Mr. Martin Simonsen for this evening at the Theatre of the Amateur Dramatic Corps. Mr. Simonsen's fame as a violinist, like an electric message, preceded him, and we now have the opportunity of realizing the conception. Some gentlemen have kindly consented to assist Mr. Simonsen and we expect a full house, and an entertainment of a high order.

(From the Times.)

"TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

"VALENTIA, *August 5th.*

"The *Agamemnon* has arrived at Valentia, and we are about to land the end of the cable.

"The *Niagara* is in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. There are good signals between the ships.

"We reached the rendezvous on the night of the 28th, and the splice with the *Niagara* cable was made on board the *Agamemnon* the following morning.

"By noon on the 30th, 265 nautical miles were laid between the two ships; on the 31st, 540; on the 1st of August, 884; on the 2d, 1,256; on the 4th, 1,854; on anchoring at 6 in the morning, in Doulas Bay, 2,022.

"The rate of the *Niagara* during the whole time has been nearly the same as ours, the length of cable paid out from the two ships being generally within 10 miles of each other.

"With the exception of yesterday, the weather has been very unfavourable."

VALENTIA, *Thursday.*

Her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon* arrived off Douglas Head early this morning with the end of the telegraph cable; the communication between Ireland and Newfoundland complete. Mr. Bright is now making arrangements for landing the end and thus bringing to a successful termination his anxious and difficult task. From the time the *Agamemnon* left Queenstown, on the 18th of July, until she joined the rest of the squadron at the rendezvous in mid ocean on the 29th, she experienced a continual succession of heavy winds. The splice was successfully made on the afternoon of the 29th, and the ships started towards their several stations. On the evening of the same day a breach of continuity occurred in the cable which lasted one hour and a half.

The ship was stopped and the machinery repaired, though not till hopes of holding on the cable had been abandoned. During Friday it blew a head gale of wind, against which the ship, under her full steam, could hardly make way, even with yards and topmasts struck. On Saturday, the 31st, the wind shifted round to the southwest, and during that day, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, it continued to blow hard, with frequent violent squalls, the sea running tremendously high the whole time, and no one expected the cable to hold on from one minute to the other. On Wednesday the weather moderated, but the swell still high. About 4 A. M. the change from the lower to the upper cable was successfully made, and during the afternoon shallow water was gained. The second change from the upper to the orlop deck coil was made about 9 o'clock in the evening; after which all went well until the ship anchored at 6 A.M. in Douglas Bay. The *Niagara* is either landing her end in Trinity Bay, or is about doing so shortly, though some little delay must necessarily arise before the instruments are made for signalling through to America.—*Times,* August 6th.

The intelligence which we published on Friday with regard to the Atlantic Telegraph fully confirms the announcement of yesterday, and gives us good hope that the great work will soon be completed. "Electric communication is maintained perfectly" between the Old and the New World. In other words, a result, perhaps only second in the influence which it will exert on the destinies of the human race to the discovery of America, has been obtained. On our side the end of the cable was safely landed on Thursday afternoon, and a similar operation has taken place in Newfoundland. We get at the knowledge of this fact from the arrival, on the Irish side, of a signal which had been preconcerted. So far, then, we are entitled to suppose that the problem has been practically solved. It is, of course, possible that at some future time an interruption of continuity may take place at the bottom of the Atlantic. Such an occurrence might happen to-morrow, or six months hence, and it would no doubt be unwelcome. We must consider, however, that it would prove that the particular kind of line or cable which should be used had not yet been devised. Thus much is clear,—that an electric cable can be laid between the Old and the New World. That has been done. All evil forebodings upon that point have been practically refuted. It is not within the regions of fair presumption that any imposition would be attempted in such a matter. Two points, we say, then, are decided,—the cable has been laid; electric communication has been maintained. If a message has not been already sent, this simply arises from the fact that the regulating apparatus for the transmission of messages has not yet been fitted up at each end. The alternate currents, however, are in wholesome play.—*Ibid,* August 9th.

The *Bombay Standard* mentions that Lord William Hay at Simlah has organized an expedition to search for Herr Adolph Von Slagentweit the Prussian who came out in October 1854 with his two brothers, to conduct a Magnetic Survey. The two brothers returned to England last April, but the missing savan remained behind to make certain observations. He was heard of about twelve months ago on the frontiers of Cashmere, but recently no tidings of him have been received. It is surmised that he has been murdered by some of the mountain tribes.—*Friend of India,* July 29.

We are glad to learn from the same journal that the water distilling apparatus of the P. and O. Steam Company at Aden has been found eminently successful. With one boiler and two stills, the produce has been fourteen hundred gallons of water, for half a ton of coal. When the machine is in full work five thousand gallons a day will be about the outturn. It is calculated that the price of the distilled water, assuming fuel at Aden to be twenty-five Rupees a ton, will be thirteen annas a hundred gallons. Hitherto the cost of very brackish water has been three Rupees a hundred gallons. Hitherto the P. and O. Company have paid at Aden six hundred Rupees a month for water, they will now be able to procure the same quantity infinitely superior for Rs. 160 a month.—*Ibid,* Aug 19.

The *Englishman* notices that £200 a year is to be paid to Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter who accompanies Commissioner Yeh. We presume as the treaty has been signed, Yeh will soon be set at liberty. It is reported that Mr. Alabaster has volunteered to accompany him overland to Pekin, thus traversing Thibet and North Western China. It would be a glorious opportunity for a traveller the road being almost unvisited.—*Ibid.*

The Naval Brigade returned to Calcutta on the 14th August, and was honoured with a public reception. All the officers of Government, many Europeans, the volunteer cavalry, and a dense crowd of natives met the sailors at the Railway ghaut, and escorted them to the *Shannon.* The ghaut had been covered with flags, all the ships in the river were dressed, and as the men reached the *Shannon,* a royal salute and a cheer from the crowd told the estimation in which their services were held. The men appeared pleased, and the only drawback was the absence of the Commander under whom their honours had been acquired. The Admiralty have done their duty by the *Shannon.* Every officer on board has been promoted, three have been decorated, and the vessel proceeds to China with six Captains on board.—*Ibid.*

The *Englishman* states that a subscription has been collected for a public dinner to the men and petty officers of the *Shannon.* It will be given in the lower rooms of the Townhall as soon as possible. The subscriptions are already nearly sufficient.—*Ibid.*

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Japan: its geographical situation, extent, and divisions; its mountains, rivers, lakes, climate, and natural productions; origin of the Japanese, their early history and national character.

(Continued from No. 426.)

In giving an account of the divisions of the empire as it exists in modern times, we shall make free use of a paper published by M. Klaproth in 1831, the chief part of which was extracted from Japanese books, and which, consequently, 'must contain unquestionable facts, deduced from sources the authority of which there is no room to doubt.' The empire is divided into eight grand divisions, denominated *do,* or 'ways.' This, if we mistake not, is the same term which was formerly used to designate the provinces of the Chinese empire: and as they correspond in size to the provinces of China, we shall, for convenience employ the word province instead of 'country' or 'way,' as M. Klaproth has done. These provinces are Gokinaï, Takaï, Tosan, Fookurooku, Sanin, Sanyo, Nankaï, and Saïkaï. These are subdivided into sixty-eight kokfs, or departments, which again consist of six hundred and twenty-two kohori, or districts. The word kokf, which Klaproth has translated province, correspond very nearly with the *foo* of the Chinese, and we, therefore, prefer the term 'departments;' the kohori (or kori) is quite similar to the *heen* in Chinese, and is well translated by the word 'district.' Following this arrangement of the terms, we shall then have provinces, departments, and districts in Japan nearly the same as in China. We will now enumerate the several provinces and their respective departments, omitting the names of the districts but noticing as we proceed the principal cities.

1. *Gokinaï* consists of five departments, which compose the peculiar state or domain of the empire: these are Yamasiro, Yamato, Kawatsi, Idsumi, and Sidzu or Sets. This province is situated near the centre of the empire, in the southern part of Niphon: its whole extent is nearly equal to the island of Sikokf; and its two northern departments, Sidzu and Yamasiro, are watered by the Yodo gawa or river of Yodo. Gokinaï contains two of the principal cities of the empire, Osaka and Miyako; the first, which is situated at the mouth of the river of Yodo, is celebrated for its commerce: the second is the capital of the empire and the residence of the daïri. Miyako is situated on a branch of the Yodo in the midst of a highly cultivated plain. Don Rodrigo who visited the city more than two centuries ago, says, "its walls are ten leagues in circuit," which he certifies from actual observation, having rode round them on horseback; he set out at seven in the morning, and did not reach the point of departure till night! While at Miyako, the Spaniard visited the tomb of Taïko or Taïkosama, and a magnificent temple containing a bronze idol, the dimensions of which rendered him mute with astonishment. "I ordered," he says, "one of my people to measure the thumb of the right hand of the idol, and perceived that, although he was a man of large size, he could not embrace it with his two arms by two palms. But the size of this statue is not its only merit: the feet, hands, mouth and eyes, forehead, and other features, are as perfect and expressive as the most accomplished painter could make them. When I visited the temple it was unfinished; more than 100,000 workmen were daily employed upon it. The devil could not suggest to the emperor a surer expedient to get rid of his immense wealth." From various data he estimated the population of Miyako at 1,500,000; and considered it the largest city in the world.

2. *Takaï,* the second province in the empire, is situated due east of Gokinaï and comprises in fifteen departments the whole of the southeastern part of Niphon. The names of the departments are Iga, Ize, Sima, Awari, Mikawa, Tutumi, Suruga, Idzu, Kaï, Sagani, Moosasi, Awa, Kadzusa, Simoosa, and Fitats. The city of Jedo is the second capital of the empire and the residence of the Seogun, or generalissimo of Japan. It is situated on a large plain, at the head of the gulf of Jedo, in about 35° north latitude. Don Rodrigo's description of this city is far less extravagant than that which he has given of Miyako; he says,—

"It contains 700,000 inhabitants, and is traversed by a considerable river, which is navigable by vessels of moderate size. By this river, which is divided, in the interior, into several branches, the inhabitants are supplied with provisions and necessaries, which are so cheap, that a man may live comfortably for 3*d.* a day. The Japanese do not make much wheaten bread, though what they do make is excellent. The street and open places of Jedo are very handsome, and so clean and well kept, that it might be imagined no person walked in them. The houses are of wood, and mostly of two stories. The exterior of them is less imposing than that of ours, but they are infinitely handsomer and more comfortable within. All the streets have covered galleries, and are occupied each by persons of the same trade; thus the carpenters have one street, the tailors another, the jewelers another, &c., including many traders not known in Europe: the merchants are classed together in the same way. Provisions are also sold in places appropriated for each sort. I remarked in the market where game is sold, that there was a vast quantity of rabbits, hares, wild boars, deer, goats, and other animals which I never saw before. The Japanese rarely eat any flesh but that of game, which they hunt. The fish market is immense, and extremely neat and clean. I observed more than a thousand different kinds of fish, sea and river, fresh and salt. Large tubs contained besides a vast quantity of live fish. The inns are in the same streets, adjoining those where they let and sell horses, which are in such number that the traveller who changes horses according to the custom of the country, every league, is only embarrassed where to choose. The nobles and great men inhabit a distinct part of the city. This quarter is distinguished by the armorial ornaments, sculptured, painted or gilt, placed over the doors of the houses. The nobles attach much value to this privilege. The political authority is vested in a governor, who is chief of the magistracy, civil and military. In each street resides a magistrate, who takes cognizance, in the first instance, of all cases, civil and criminal, and submits the most difficult to the governor. The streets are closed at each end by a gate, which is shut at nightfall. At each gate, is placed a guard of soldiers, with sentinels at intervals; so that if a crime is committed, notice is conveyed instantly to each end of the street, the gates are closed immediately, and it rarely happens that the offender escapes. This descriptions is very applicable to all the other cities in the empire." Much of this account too, our readers will perceive, is similar to those which have been given, by old writers, of the cities of China. The principal facts may be true, even at the present day; but were the city now faithfully described by an eye-witness, much of the detail, we apprehend, would be found to differ from that given by Rodrigo.

3. *Tosan* is situated north of Takaï, and consists of eight departments, viz: Oomi, Mino, Fida, Sinano, Koodsuke, Simodsuke, Moots, and Dewa. It is the largest province in the empire and includes the whole of the northern part of Niphon. 'It is an extraordinary good and fruitful country,' says Kæmpfer, 'and wants nothing for the support of human life.' Near, the southern extremity of this province, and only a short distance east from Miyako, is the lake Mitsu (written Oïts on European maps), which is the largest in the empire.

4. *Fookurooku* comprehends seven departments, and is situated to the northeast of Gokinaï and westward from the southern part of Tosan: the names of the departments are Wakasa, Yetsisen, Yetsew, Yetsingo, Kaga, Noto, and Sado,—this last is an island, the capital of which is Koki.

5. *Sanin* includes the northern part of the western extremity of Niphon; and is divided into eight departments, viz: Tango, Tanbo, Tasima, Inaba, Foki, Idsumo, Iwami, and Oki, which consists of two islands.

6. *Sanyo* lies directly south of Sanin, and contains eight departments; namely, Farima, Mimasaki, Bizen, Bitsew, Bingo, Aki, Suwo, and Nagata.

7. *Nankaï* has six departments; viz: Awa, Sanuki, Iyo, Tosa, which constitute the island of Sikokf, Awasi, an island which is situated due east of Sikokf, and Kiï or Kiïnokuni, which lies still farther east and forms the southern extremity of Niphon.

8. *Saïkaï* comprehends the whole island of Kewsew, and is divided into nine departments; Tsikoozen, Tsikungo, Buzen, Bungo, Fizen, Figo, Fewga, Osumi, and Satsumi. Firando and Nangasaki both belong to this province; the first is well known from its having been one of the first and principal places visited by the Roman catholics; the other is famous for its harbor, being the only one in which foreign ships are allowed to anchor.—The islands Iki and Tsusima, between Corea and Japan, are considered by Kæmpfer as kokfs, and complete the number sixty-eight.

The only islands which we shall notice, in addition to those already mentioned, are; Fatsisio, a place of banishment, on the southeast of the empire; Tanoga, lying south of Kewsew; and on the north, Jeso or Matsmaï, Kunashir, Eetooroop and Sagalien, which Golownin considers as Japanese colonies. The island of Matsmaï and the Kuriles deserve farther consideration than we can give them in this article.

Japan is a mountainous and hilly country and its coasts are lined with steep rocks. Niphon is traversed in its whole length by a chain almost of uniform elevation, and in many places crowned with peaks covered with perpetual snow. This chain divides the streams which flow to the south and east and which fall into the Pacific ocean, from those which pursue a northerly course to the sea of Japan. Very many of the mountains of the country are volcanic. A full and, as far as we know, accurate account of these was published by Klaproth in the Asiatic Journal for January, 1831. The volcanic chain, of which the first southern links are found in the island of Formosa extends by the way of the Lewchew islands to Japan, and thence along the Kurile archipelago as far as Kamtschatka. On the great island of Kewsew, in the department of Firen and southeast from Nangasaki, is the Ofin-zen-ga-da, or 'high mountain of warm springs,' which has several craters. In the early part of the year 1793, the summit of the mountain sunk entirely down: torrents of boiling water issued from all the parts of the deep cavity, which was thus formed, and the vapor arose like thick smoke. Three weeks afterwards there was an eruption of the volcano Bivo-no-kubi, about half a league from the summit; the flames rose to a vast height; the lava which flowed out extended itself with great rapidity, and in a few days the whole country was in flames for several miles around. A month after this there was a horrible earthquake throughout the whole islands, which was principally felt in the district of Simabara: the shocks were repeated several times, and the whole ended by a terrible eruption of Miyiyama. In the interior of Figo is the volcano Aso, which emits stones and flames, the latter of a blue, yellow and red color. Satsuma, which is the southernmost department of Kewsew, is entirely volcanic and impregnated with sulphur. Eruptions there are frequent. In 764 of our era, three new islands arose out of the sea; they are now inhabited. At the south extremity of Satsuma is Ivoosima, or 'Sulphur island,' which burns incessantly.

The most memorable volcanic phenomenon in Japan occurred in the year 285 B C. when an immense land-lapse formed, in a single night, the great lake Mitsu. At the very time when this took place, Foosi, the highest mountain in Japan, rose from the surface of the earth. Foosi is an enormous pyramid covered with perpetual snow situated in the department of Suruga, and near the borders of that of Kaï. It is the largest and most active volcano in Japan. There was an eruption of it in 799, A D., which lasted thirty-four days: it was frightful; the ashes covered the whole base of the mountain, and the streams of water in the vicinity assumed a red hue. The eruption in the year 800 was without earthquakes, which preceded those in 863 and 864. The latter was most violent; on all sides of the mountain the flames rose high, and were accompanied with the most frightful reports of thunder. Three several shocks of earthquakes were felt, and the mountain was on fire for ten days, till at length its lower part burst; the explosion was tremendous; the devastation extended over a space of thirty leagues, and the lava ran to a distance of three or four, principally towards the frontiers of Kaï. Again in 1707, on the night of the 23d day of the 11th moon, two violent shocks of an earthquake were felt; mount Foosi opened, vomited flames, and hurled cinders to the distance of ten leagues. Next day the eruption ceased; but it was revived with greater violence on the 25th and 26th. Enormous masses of rock, sand reddened by heat, and an immense quantity of ashes, covered all the neighboring plateau. The ashes were driven to a great distance, and fell several inches thick at Jedo.

Another volcano, called the Sirayama, 'white mountain,' and covered with perpetual snow, is situated in the department of Kaga, about a degree and a half north of Miyako. Its most remarkable eruptions took place in 1239 and 1554. Another, and a very active volcano is Asama, which is situated in Sinano, near the centre of Niphon. It is very high, burning from midway to the crest, and throws out an extremely dense smoke. It vomits flames and stones, and frequently covers the neighboring country with ashes. One of its last eruptions was that of 1783, which was preceded by an alarming earthquake. A vast number of villages were swallowed up by the earth, or burnt and overwhelmed by the lava. The number of persons who perished by this disaster it is impossible to determine; the devastation was incalculable. Yake, in the department of Moots, is the most northern volcano in Japan. The lofty mountains between Moots and Dewa, likewise contain several volcanoes.

There are among the volcanic mountains of Japan a vast number of warm springs. Many of these springs are found in Simano. In the department of Yetsingo, situated to the north of Simano, there is, near the village Kuru-gawa-mura, a well abounding with naphtha, which the inhabitants burn in their lamps. In the district of Gazivara there is a spot, the stony soil of which exhales inflammable gas. The natives make use of this gas, by running a pipe into the earth, and lighting the end like a torch. Klaproth, in concluding his paper on this subject, remarks that six of the volcanoes of Japan and four of the mountains from whence issue warm springs, are, according to the Japanese, the ten hells of the country.

Of the rivers and lakes of Japan we can say but little. None are remarkable for their size. The rivers seem to be numerous, and most of them rapid in their course. The river of Yodo has already been sufficiently described. The Tenriogawa, or river of the heavenly dragon, takes its rise in Simano, and passing through Tootomi disembogues itself by three mouths into the sea. The sources of the Ara are in the mountainous country between Kootsuke and Musasi. It flows through the latter, and soon separates into two branches; the western, receiving the name of Toda, falls into the gulph of Jedô, to the eastward of the city of that name, which is watered by branches and canals from the Toda. Upon one of these canals is the celebrated *Niphon bas,* or bridge of Japan, from whence distances are computed throughout the empire. Over some of the rivers bridges have been built; there are others which are passed by boats; others are forded.—The lake Mitsu, or Oïts, already noticed as the largest in the empire, is only about seventy English miles long and twenty-two broad.

The climate of Japan is healthful. In winter the north and northwest winds are exceedingly sharp, and bring with them an intense frost. The summer heat is frequently alleviated by sea breezes; and throughout the whole year it rains frequently: the most abundant rains are in June and July, and hence they are called the 'water months.' In winter, snow frequently falls, and sometimes lies several days, even in the southern part of the empire. Thunder is often heard during the hot season; and storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes are frequent. Golownin, 'who it is true, never visited Niphon,' gives Japan a gloomy aspect, and thinks it truly an empire of fogs. 'In the summer months,' he says, 'the fog often lasts three or four days without interruption, and there seldom passes a day in which it is not, for some hours, gloomy, rainy, or foggy. These fogs and this gloomy weather make the air cold and damp, and hinder the beams of the sun from producing so much effect as in other countries, which enjoy a clear sky.

The natural productions of Japan are rich and abundant. In the mineral kingdom there are found rock-crystals, diamonds, amber, topaz, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver and gold; also coal, lime, saltpetre, salt, and sulphur. The greatest part of the sulphur is brought from Satsuma, or rather from the sulphur island adjoining that department. 'It is not above one hundred years' says Kæmpfer, who published his work more than a century ago, 'since the Japanese first ventured thither. Before that time the island was thought to be wholly inaccessible, and by reason of the thick smoke, which was observed continually to rise from it, and of the several spectres, and other frightful apparitions, people fancied to see there chiefly by night, it was believed to be a dwelling place of devils; but at last a resolute man obtained permission to go and examine it. He chose fifty bold fellows for this expedition; upon going on shore they found neither hell nor devils, but a large flat piece of ground at the top of the island, which was so thoroughly covered with sulphur, that wherever they walked, a thick smoke issued from under their feet. Ever since that time this island brings into the prince of Satsuma about twenty chests of silver per annum.' Gold is found in several parts of the empire; some of it is washed out of golden sand; but the greatest part is obtained from ore. Silver is found chiefly in the north, and seems not to be very abundant. Some of the Japanese copper is the best in the world. The tin is exceedingly fine and white. Brass is scarce and dear. Iron is found in large quantities. In Kæmpfer's time an extensive trade was carried on in pearls and other sea shells; and every body was allowed to fish for them. The Chinese were the chief purchasers of these articles. All sorts of submarine plants, corals, &c., are found in the Japanese seas, no ways inferior to those found on the Spice islands and Amboyna.

Writers on Japan have described its vegetable productions as being rich in kind and almost infinite in variety. Of forest trees there are found the oak, walnut, chestnut, maple, and fir; there are also mulberry, varnish, paper, camphor, cinnamon, fig, quince, peach, pear, plum, and cherry trees. Oranges and lemons grow plentifully and of different sorts. They plant but few vines; and their raspberries, strawberries, &c., are very insipid. The tea shrub is cultivated, but not extensively: the bamboo is common and is applied to a great variety of uses. Hemp and cotton are cultivated; and likewise rice, corn, wheat, buckwheat, peas, pulse, potatoes, turnips, yams, melons, ginger, ginseng, mustard, tobacco, &c. There are several varieties of rice, and some of them very excellent. The people of Japan imitate the Chinese in agricultural pursuits. Not only their fields and flat country, but their hills and mountains, are made to produce grains and edible plants. Every inch of ground is improved to the best advantage. Low lands are ploughed with oxen, steep and high ones by men; and 'whosoever doth not cultivate his ground for the term of one year, forfeits his title to possession.'

(To be continued.)

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.—A gentleman, having a large six-shooter in his hand, was asked, "Pray, sir, is that a horse pistol?" "No, sir," he replied, "it's only a Colt's."

A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus:—"Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensible girl, according to Landor, replied:—"'Twould give me the rheumatiz and so it would you."

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675—Edwards (William) Personal Adventures during the Rebellion in Rohilcund, Futteghur, and Oude.
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1829—Pendennis, by W. M Thackeray.
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.. 26	Tory	B. bark	451	Dougherty	Singapore	Aug 26	Timber	A. R. Tilby
.. 26	Virginia	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Amoy	Sept 15	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 26	Opossum [H.M.	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo	.. —		
.. 26	Vilhelmine	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Macao	.. 13	Sugar	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 27	Henriette	Ha. bg	200	Harms	do	.. 1	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 27	Amy Douglas	B. sch	264	Pounsberry	Bangkok	Aug 29	Rice	E. Waller
.. 27	Alipore	B. ship	811	Murdock	Rangoon	July 13	do	Kessowjee Sewjee & Co
.. 28	Lanrick	B. brig	280	Thompson	Hongkong	Sept 17	do &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 28	Maryland	A. bark	194	Frazar	Boston	Apr 10	General	Order
.. 28	Julie	B. brig	375	Reeves	Amoy	Sept 16	Sundries	Order
.. 28	Taffarette	Fr. sh.	472	Dereix	Singapore	.. 8	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 29	Talisman	Fr. sh.	548	Foubert	Hongkong	.. 15	Sundries	Turner and Co
.. 29	Furious [H.M.	st-fri.		Osborn				
.. 30	Bentek	Sia. bk	500	Phillips	Amoy	Sept 18	Sundries	Order
.. 30	Jupiter	Da. sh	370	Heyrup	Hongkong	.. 17	Rice, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Eastern Star	A. ship	1017	Jones	do	.. —	Coals	Wm. Hargreaves

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Sept 21	Splendido	Aus.bk	250	Viola	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Hkong v F'chau	Silk&Sun.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 26	Betty	Bre. bk	554	Hellstadt	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 26	Friendship	Sia. bk	450	Woodard	Amoy	Sun., &c.	E. Waller
.. 26	Highflyer	H.M str		Shadwell	*Cruize*		
.. 27	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 28	August	Ha. bk	356	Iunge	Amoy	Sund.,&c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong	Silk	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent
.. 30	Opossum [H M.	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo		
.. 30	Richard Cobden	Bre. sh	425	Feldhusen	Amoy	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
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SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Cruiser..................	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea............	60
Dove (96)...............	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut C G Bullock	60
Firm (81)...............	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut B G W Nicolas	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	220	Sherard Osborn, C B	400
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	40	Lieut Wm Graham	80
Retribution	H M pad-whlst-fr	28	..	300	Charles Barker	400

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone.................................	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse.................................	B. brig	202	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Versailles, 10th June.
Liverpool—Mencius, 29th May; Kamehameha IV., 11th June; and Spirit of the Deep, 8th July.
Gravesend—Woodville, 30th June.
Sunderland—Queen of the North, 11th June.
Deal—Livingstone, 16th June; and Spirit of the North, 28th do.
Cardiff—Indien, 16th June.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,088,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
.... 1847-48, ...	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
.... 1848-49, ...	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
.... 1849-50, ...	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,048,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
.... 1850-51, ...	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,041	11,068,540	250
.... 1851-52, ...	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
.... 1852-53, ...	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,000	22,900,300	534
.... 1853-54, ...	....	....	29,850,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
.... 1854-55, ...	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	......
.... 1855-56, ...	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
.... 1856-57, ...	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
.... 1857-58, ...	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,008

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES, ...	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,008
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA, ...	....	....	852,303	....
COASTWISE.	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT, ...	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, ...	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO, ...	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA, ...	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,891

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London......	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do........	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do........	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk.*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Cleared	Fairy	629	NewYork	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str., ...	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str., ...	812	do	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	do	860
.. 15	Chusan, str., ...	700	do	2,609
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	do	72
.. 4	Formosa, str., ...	750	do	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str..........	700	do	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do	3,023
.. 29	Formosa, str., ...	750	do	1,282

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Aden	Aug 28	B. str.	812	Bernard	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent ..	Hongkong	5th prox*
Agnes	Sept 17	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
Akbar	Aug 7	B. ship	733	Hutton	Dent and Co		
Alfred Hill	Sept 23	A. ship	549	Nagel	Russell and Co		
Alipore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co		
Alma & Olga	Sept 21	Ha. sh	516	Osnabrück	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Amazone	Sept 9	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co............		
Amicus	July 8	B. bark	511	Briard	Turner and Co..............	London	
Amy Douglas	Sept 27	B. sch	264	Pounsberry	E. Waller..................		
Ann	Sept 11	B. bark	436	Matthews	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Ann	June29	A. bark	641	Munro	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Anna	Sept 20	Old. bk	234	Schülcken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Arcadia	Aug 26	A. ship	705	Wade	Russell and Co	Hkong&Macao	
Aristides	Aug 16	Bre. sh	571	Steengraffe	Siemssen and Co............	Amoy	
Assyrian	July 27	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Bella Rosa	Sept 11	Sp. bk.	414	Marcadia	P. Loureiro		
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	500	Phillips	Order		
Bertha	Sept 11	Bre. bk	400	Klamp	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Betty	Aug 12	Swe. bg	286	Holmberg	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bougainville	Aug 27	Fr. bk	247	Albo	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Imdt.
Canrobert	Aug 16	Fr. sh	830	Dalgre	Vaucher, Frères		
Caransius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Castle	Aug 2	Sia. sh	320	Hazard	E. Waller..................		
City of Acathia	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Campa	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Concordia	Aug 27	Bre. bk	462	Wessels	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Cornubia	June29	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Fuchau	Early
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Cruiser	Aug 5	Sia. sh	530	Sutherland	E. Waller..................		
C. E. Tilton	Sept 17	A. bark	1041	Briard	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 30 ult
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Earl of Mar & Kellie	Aug 16	B. bark	429	Mathieson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Eenn	Aug 26	B. brig	207	Smith	Dimier, Brothers and Co......	Amoy	cld 29 ult
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	757	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elisabeth	Aug 6	Du ship	569	Harms	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	cld 1st
Elizabeth	Aug 27	B. bark	440	Adams	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Eliza Jane	Aug 10	Sia. bk	400	Yang-boon	E. Waller..................		
Emilie	July 19	Du. bk	361	Perry	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Emily	Sept 12	Ha. bk	320	Beichmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	
Emma	July 29	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Ningpo	cld 28 ult
Eureka	June10	A. ship	448	Lane	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	
Fairy	Aug 11	A. bark	629	Blish	Olyphant and Co............	New York	cld 1st
Favorite	July 9	Sia. sh	450	Ingram	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Flag of Truce	June29	B. ship	417	Day	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Florence	Sept 17	A. ship	1045	Dumaresq	Russell and Co		
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	Turner and Co..............	London	
General Jacobi	Aug 5	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co..............		
Helena	Sept 19	Da. bk	260	Simons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	8th inst
Henriette	Sept 27	Ha. bg	200	Harms	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Hermann	Sept 11	Ha. bk	248	Kreuzfeldt	Siemssen and Co		
Hermann and Theodore	Aug 27	Ha. sh	350	Reimer	Harkort and Co		
Hero	Sept 12	Ha. bg	108	von Holdt	Siemssen and Co	Hkong&Macao	Early
Hotspur	June11	A. ship	862	Potter	Isaac M. Bull and Co	New York	Early
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves		
Ino	Aug 26	A. ship	895	Plumer	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co......		
James Lemon	June28	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.... A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	Early
Johanna Kalckmann	Sept 17	Ha. bk	253	Roper	Harkort and Co	Hkong&Macao	6th inst
John Brightman	Aug 16	B. ship	363	Leimdolf	Geo. Thorburn..............	Amoy	cld 29 ult
John Masterman	July 26	B. ship	608	Stewart	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	London	
John Ritson	July 26	B. ship	458	Matches	Order		
Joseph Fletcher	Aug 5	B. ship	672	Pook	Dent and Co	London	
Jubilee	May 9	B. ship	764	Douglas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Julie	Sept 28	B. brig	375	Reeves	Order		
Jupiter	Sept 30	Da. sh	370	Hoyrup	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Dent and Co		
Kate Hastings	Aug 27	A. ship	448	Kingman	Olyphant and Co............		
Kensington	Aug 17	B. ship	717	Glendening	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Kun-Hong-Sing	July 19	Sia. bk	800	Christian	Siemssen and Co		
Lady Canning	July 21	B. ship	657	Gallastaun	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co ..		
Lady Elgin	July 8	B. bark	750	de Lisle	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Lanrick	Sept 28	B. brig	283	Thompson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Lord of the Isles	July 31	B. ship	691	Jamieson	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Lucky Star	June28	Sia. bk	400	Shields	E. Waller..................	Amoy	cld 30 ult
Lucky Star	June28	A. bark	523	Preston	Augustine Heard and Co		
Magdalena	Sept 19	B. bark	324	Kofoed	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'tow	
Maggie	Sept 19	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Mandarin	Sept 19	A. ship	776	Perit	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Maria Louisa	Sept 16	Sp. bk.	403	Chalbaud	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy & Manila	
Marie	Sept 19	Bre. bk	460	Scharze	Siemssen and Co		
Mary P. Slade	Sept 6	A. bark	199	Crowell	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&Macao	Imdt.
Maryland	Sept 28	A. bark	194	Frazar	Order		
Masdeu	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Messenger	Aug 19	A. ship	1350	Manton	Russell and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain....................		
Metropolis	June30	Sia. bk	400	Kelly	E. Waller..................		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Minnihaha	Sept 22	B. ship	785	Brown	Dent and Co		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co..............	New York	
Nestorian	Sept 11	A. ship	697	Goodhue	Olyphant and Co		
New York	Sept 8	B. bark	500	Jouhin	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co ..		
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk		Windouva	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
N. B. Palmer	July 26	A. ship	1399	Higham	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Ocean Queen	June30	Sia. sh	600	Ayer	E. Waller..................		
Ora	Sept 16	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Oscar	June 3	A. ship	648	Harding	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Pampero	June 4	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	New York	Early
Paragon	June29	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	E. Waller..................		
Parsee	July 27	B. bark	437	Lennington	Turner and Co..............	Amoy	cld 30 ult
Pepal	Sept 18	Sp. bk	333	Zabala	P. Loureiro		
Persia	July 31	B. ship	661	Parnall	G. Thorburn		
Polly	Sept 10	B. bark	388	Smith	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Prince Regent	Aug 18	B. bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co......		
Quickstep	June27	A. bark	523	Odell	Augustine Heard and Co......	New York	
Rapid	Aug 5	Sia. bk	400	Rooke	E. Waller..................		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Kessowjee Sewjee and Co	Hkong&Macao	cld 30 ult
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1780	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Roseneath	Sept 17	B. brig		Grant	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Sancho Panza	Mar 2	A. ship	875	Bird	Russell and Co	New York	
Sarah H. Snow	Sept 23	A. bark	490	Higgins	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller..................		
Sea Nymph	Sept 9	B. bark	464	Morwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Shooting Star	June27	Sia. sh	850	Silva	E. Waller..................		
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. bk	806	Higgins	E. Waller..................		
Solomon Family	June13	B. ship	760	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co ..		
Sophia	July 7	Sia. bk	300	Prowse	E. Waller..................		
Starlight	Sept 12	B ship	366	Churchill	Harkort and Co	Amoy & S'tow	To-day
Strathmore	Sept 20	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Success	Aug 5	Sia. bk	500	Robertson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Syrian	Sept 10	B. bark	228	Hodgson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	
Taffarette	Sept 28	Fr. sh.	472	Dereix	Russell and Co		
Talisman	Sept 29	Fr. sh.	548	Foubert	Turner and Co..............		
Taymouth Castle	Aug 17	B. ship	682	King	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Hkong&Macao	Imdt.
Tory	Sept 26	B. bark	451	Dougherty	A. R. Tilby		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	
Urania	Sept 22	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co		
Vilhelmine	Sept 26	Da. bg	146	Benedictsen	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Walter	Aug 29	Sia. bk	240	Eames	G. C. Schwabe and Co........		
Wellington	June 4	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Liverpool	
Whampoa	July 13	B. bark	376	Geale	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	Early
Wm. Sprague	Sept 12	A. ship	716	Bowers	Augustine Heard and Co		
Windward	Aug 26	A. ship	820	Smith	Russell and Co		
Winged Racer	Aug 5	A. ship	1767	Easterbrook	Russell and Co		
140 *Merchant Vsls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850	....	7	13	6	5	3 & 21	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851	....	none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852	....	6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	10	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	28	16	—	—	—

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